

## BEAL, OF TEXAS, SCORES PRESIDENT

### Declares Mr. Roosevelt Holds Big Stick Over Heads of the Judiciary.

## NAMES HARPER AND WILFLEY INCIDENTS

### Says Chief Executive Is the Sand- dow of the Age, Holding the Senate in One Hand, the House in the Other, and Both in the Air.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—Charging that the President had flagrantly usurped the powers given to him by the Constitution, and repeatedly attempted to influence the judiciary, Mr. Beal, of Texas, today severely rebuked the Chief Executive. He credited the President with having appointed three judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and a majority of the United States circuit and district judges.

"Drawing their source of authority from him," he declared, "and holding their commissions from him, he stands in a position to wield a powerful influence upon them, though they are the representatives of a distinct department of the government."

The President, he charged, was not content with the exercise of the same power exercised by Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant and McKinley, "but in his overpowering ambition reaches out with eager hand and exercises powers not dreamed of by them."

"Where does he get this authority?" Mr. Beal demanded. "How does he justify his actions?"

### Executive Interference.

The President, he said, made two defenses. One was that there was an independent power belonging to all sovereigns apart from any power conferred by the Constitution, the other was that through judicial corruption there could be vested in a Federal government a power to do things it had not possessed before. The President was denounced for insisting on a jail sentence for Robert N. Harper, a druggist of this city, convicted of violating the pure food and drugs act, while the sentence was still pending. As regarded the case of Judge Wilfley, he said, the President had insulted the legislative branch of the government by writing a letter to the Judiciary Committee, while the case was still under investigation, declaring Judge Wilfley innocent of the charges against him. "That letter," he exclaimed, "was simply the will of the big stick over that committee and the membership of the House."

He regretted the committee had not asserted its independence by sending the message back as an insult.

After all, said Mr. Beal, the President was not entirely to blame because the Senate and House "sit with folded hands." Having abdicated the authority given to them, they sit supinely at his feet. In his opinion a more disgusting usurpation of power was never witnessed by the people of any nation.

### Congress Only a Tool.

Congress, he declared, no longer was a legislative department. It is simply a machine to record the will of the man at the other end of the line. He did not deserve any more respect from him or the people than it now received.

"He wields the big stick with one hand," Mr. Beal continued, "and a fountain pen with the other, and he has had both. He is a broncho buster and a trust buster, the only difference being that in busting a broncho he blinds the animal, and in busting a trust he blinds himself. He can draw the finest bead on a wildcat without getting a bead on the Constitution at all."

"He is a contradiction. He declaims against race suicide, but insists on keeping a tariff on safety pins and baby buggies. He whitewashes Paul Morton, and is now frescoing the reactionaries with a tint of blue."

### A Purring Kitten.

"He can see a war cloud before breakfast, but gets color-blind before lunch time. He is generous—given the power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties, he is willing to relieve that body of this one onerous duty, and do it all himself. He is a magician; he can transform our Uncle Sam into a purring lion before us in the House—into a purring kitten at the White House."

"He is the shadow of the century; he can hold the Senate in one hand and the House in the other and keep both in the air most of the time."

"He can even nominate a presidential candidate," Mr. Beal declared. "He is the strangest combination of wisdom and folly, of honesty and obstinacy, of courage and rashness, and of the spectacular and the grotesque that this republic ever saw, and just what niche he is to occupy in the temple of his country's history, God and the future alone can tell."

### Agricultural Bill.

The agricultural appropriation bill was considered for amendment, and when it was laid aside for the day, there had been stricken out the provisions for new weather stations in the States of Texas, Kansas, Virginia, Michigan, Vermont, Missouri and Indiana.

### WHYTE'S SUCCESSOR SEATED

Senator Smith, of Maryland, received, but Election Will Be Investigated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—Although the Senate to-day met with the intention of devoting the entire session to the currency bill, within five minutes after being called to order the credentials of Senator-elect John W. Smith, of Maryland, became the subject of a discussion that continued nearly four hours.

The result of the extended debate on the propriety of swearing in Mr. Smith was a vote of 34 to 29 in favor of receiving his credentials and leaving the regularity of his election to the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Later she went to the home of Miss Helen Gould, where the Rev. H. D. Underwood gave a talk on Korea to a large gathering of society folk among them Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould.

### Governor Guild Better.

BOSTON, MASS., March 26.—The news from Governor Guild's bedside to-night was favorable. Dr. Winslow said that the Governor's condition had improved slightly since yesterday, notwithstanding a rather restless night.

(Continued on Eight Page.)

## DEATH OF MR. STEVENS

Victim of Korean Anarchist Had Won Distinction at Home and Abroad.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—Widely known as a diplomatist who had won distinction both at Washington and Seoul, Durham W. Stevens, whose death occurred at San Francisco late last night, was returning to his home here for a vacation of about a fortnight. When the troubles arose in the Far East Mr. Stevens was consulted frequently by the Japanese government, and he was called to Tokyo and hurried to Seoul to fill the post of confidential counselor of the Japanese regime in the "Hermit Kingdom." At this time the conflicts between Japan and Russia over the jurisdiction of Korea were acute, and the Japanese began what amounted to a protectorate over the Korean country.

Stevens's part in the direction of the course of Japan attracted attention, and his services in aiding his country in putting an end to any serious rebellion of the Korean natives were warmly appreciated by the Japanese government. It was through the effectiveness of the work done by the Japanese authorities at Seoul that the Koreans made Mr. Stevens an active mark for their resentment.

The appreciation which the Japanese government felt for the notable service he had rendered was evinced by its bestowal on him of an honorarium of \$10,000 annually, and a decoration of the third-class order of the "Rising Sun" and the Order of Sacred Treasures.

Imperial Message of Condolence.

TOKYO, March 26.—The Emperor has sent an Imperial message of condolence over the death of Durham W. Stevens, who died in San Francisco Wednesday night. The entire community was shocked at the news of Mr. Stevens's death.

### Will Erect Monument.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 26.—There is a movement on foot among the Japanese to erect a monument to Durham W. Stevens, Japanese went among their fellow countrymen to-day broaching the idea and suggesting that subscriptions be forthcoming. Whether the monument shall be erected in this city, in Tokyo, or in Seoul, the theatre of Mr. Stevens's services to Japan, has not been decided.

## STEAM ENGINE'S GROWTH

Technical Lecture on Development of Turbines and Other Types.

The lecture last night at the Virginia Mechanics' Institute was much enjoyed by the students and visitors who were present. The speaker, J. A. Johnson, instructor in machine design and structural draughting at the Institute, showed the development of the two types of steam engines, reciprocating and turbine, from the beginning to the machines of high efficiency and power, which are in use to-day.

A picture of Hero's turbine, 200 B. C., with an immeasurably small fraction of a horse-power capacity, was shown on the screen as well as the design and parts of the new Westinghouse-Parsons type, which are manufactured up to large horse-power capacity, and use steam with varying pressure.

The Newcomer, an early type of the reciprocating engine was shown, and the principles and parts of the modern Corliss and other machines of similar types were shown by slides and model.

The successful endeavor of the lecture committee of the Institute to offer lectures periodically upon technical and scientific subjects for the benefit of the students and any citizens of Richmond who may be interested.

## PEEPING TOM IS CAUGHT

Art Students, Laying Trap, Catch Man and Paint His Entire Body.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, March 26.—The men's life class at the New York School of Art discovered a "peeping Tom" through the key-lights at their young lady models, posing in the nude, and becoming angered laid a trap for him. Their vigil was rewarded in the capture of a chauffeur of a nearby garage. He was taken into the studio and roughly handled, and, in respect to the matter, was made to take the place of the model.

His body was blocked off and the students dabbed him with oil paints until he resembled a walking academy exhibition. All but the face was decorated with replicas of Rubens, Landseers, Bonheurs and other old masters. Some of a facetious turn of mind devoted themselves to producing comical. When after an hour the work was concluded, the luckless auto driver was allowed to depart. Around his ankles were fastened a string of black beads, and he peacefully chewed the cud of reflection in a sedgy pool.

## DUKE IS SILENT

Declines to Discuss His Reported Engagement to Miss Elkins.

QUEENSTOWN, Md., March 26.—On the arrival of the steamship Lusitania here this evening, the Duke of Abruzzi, who was a passenger aboard, was found in his stateroom alone. He said to newspaper reporters that he wished to be left alone. Asked with reference to his reported engagement to Miss Elkins, he replied:

"I don't wish to speak on that subject."

In reply to a question as to whether or not it was true that he had actually admitted such an engagement, the duke repeated that he did not wish to speak on the subject, and ended the interview by closing the door.

## SHE MEETS DE SAGAN

Madame Gould and Prince Luccheseon Guests of Mr. and Mrs. Morse.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Madame Anna Gould and the Prince de Sagan met to-day at the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Morse, at the St. Regis Hotel, where they were luncheon guests. De Sagan had come to comment on his call, and Madame Gould, when besieged by inquirers, would only say: "I am not formally engaged to the Prince de Sagan."

Later she went to the home of Miss Helen Gould, where the Rev. H. D. Underwood gave a talk on Korea to a large gathering of society folk among them Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould.

### Governor Guild Better.

BOSTON, MASS., March 26.—The news from Governor Guild's bedside to-night was favorable. Dr. Winslow said that the Governor's condition had improved slightly since yesterday, notwithstanding a rather restless night.

(Continued on Third Page.)

# With But Two Dissenting Votes Legislature Removes Blackstone; Deposed Jurist May Go to Court

## Two Houses Debate Long Over Method of Procedure.

## NOT GIVEN DUE NOTICE

## Claimed that Constitutional Requirement Was Not Formally Observed.

## SENATOR NOEL SAYS IT WAS POLITICS

## Declares That Blackstone Was Persecuted Because He Attack- ed Governor Swanson—Ses- sion Will Elect Judge and Adjourn To-Day.

AFTER stormy debates in both branches the Legislature at the end of the second day of its extended session voted almost unanimously yesterday evening to remove Judge J. W. G. Blackstone, of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, from the bench, the causes alleged being "immorality and gross neglect of official duty."

Though the deposed jurist declines to make any statement for publication pending the final adjournment of the General Assembly, it is believed that he will take the matter to the Supreme Court on a writ of quo warranto after his successor has been elected and qualified. A new judge will be chosen to-day, and the Legislature will adjourn sine die this afternoon.

The members of the two branches were almost unanimous on the question of removal, and the debate, which consumed two long sessions, was over the method of procedure. Though there were a number of speeches against the course finally followed, there was only one vote in each branch in opposition to removal. These were cast by Mr. Carter (Dem.) of Rappahannock, in the Senate, and Mr. Sutherland (Rep.), of Dickenson, in the House. The division was as follows: Senate—Ayes, 34; noes, 1; absent or not voting, 5. House—Ayes, 88; noes, 1; absent or not voting, 11.

The result, which every one expected finally, though it came much earlier than was anticipated in view of the sharp division in the conference of the two Committees for Courts of Justice.

Both Houses met at noon and sat until 2 P. M. A recess was taken until 4 o'clock, and the debate, which had animated the two branches at the previous session, was renewed. The final vote occurred in the House at 5:30 P. M., and an hour and a half later the removal resolution was concurred in by the Senate.

### Judge Was Present.

During the House debate Judge Blackstone occupied a seat on the front row in the gallery, and followed the proceedings with apparent interest.

There were two clear-cut and distinct views expressed by members of the Committee for Courts of Justice. The fight for immediate removal was led in the House by Colonel Eugene C. Massie and Speaker Byrd, and in the Senate by Judge Mann and Senators Strode and Halsey.

Messrs. Withers and Page were the leading speakers for the substitute, which was vigorously in his character. Many of the leaders of the two branches entered the Capitol yesterday morning with the determination to bring the already long-drawn-out controversy to a speedy conclusion. They were satisfied that the procedure adopted was constitutional, and they saw in continued delay the danger of wearing out the extended session without accomplishing what was the evident will of the General Assembly.

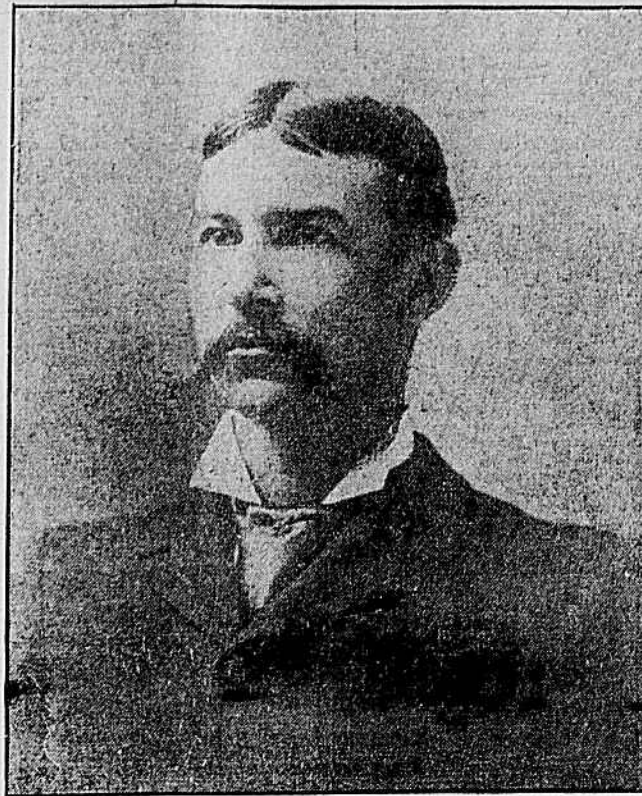
### Messie in the Lead.

Colonel Massie was the first speaker in the House for the report of the committee. He was ably supported by Messrs. Martin, Williams and Thirt and Speaker Byrd. The effort of the latter was exceptionally strong and clear, and was the only speech of the day on the House side which provoked applause. Although he did not discuss the merits of the case, the speaker said: "The people of this State believe that a judge who has done so fit to wear the judicial ermine, and that it should be taken from his shoulders at once."

He warned the House that the answer of Judge Blackstone was that of a learned lawyer, and was made in the simple form of a plea in bar in order to put the Legislature into a situation which might result in no action upon his case, and that in this event he would remain on the bench for two years more, when it was the wish and purpose of the body to remove him.

Messrs. Withers, Page and Caton represented the minority view in the

(Continued on Third Page.)



JUDGE J. W. G. BLACKSTONE.

## FEATURES IN BLACKSTONE CASE

Accused Judge removed by concurrent vote of two houses.  
Vote in Senate: Ayes, 34; noes, 1; not voting, 5.  
Vote in House: Ayes, 88; noes, 1; not voting, 11.

Successor to be elected to-day, and Legislature will adjourn this afternoon.

Warm debates in both branches over method of procedure. Blackstone may take matter to Supreme Court. Was present in House gallery and watched proceedings closely.

# IRISH DOING MUCH FOR WORLD'S GOOD PROTEST OF HILL MADE BY EMPEROR

## Mr. Bryan, Addressing Hibernians, Says World Is Improving. Tribute to Ireland's Sons.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—That the world is growing better and that every good cause is going to be benefited by the onward march of progress, was the declaration of William Jennings Bryan in an address under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at Odd-Fellows' Hall here to-night. Mr. Bryan gave as one evidence of progress the intellectual, political and moral advance which is spreading throughout the world.

Mr. Bryan paid a high tribute to the Irish race and to the Catholics for the part they have played in the affairs of the world.

He said that he had Irish blood in his veins, and that he was proud of it. The speaker referred to the value of the contribution which Ireland has made to our population and to the welfare of the world. "I am satisfied," he said, "that no single strain of blood has been of greater value to the American people than that strain which comes from the Emerald Isle."

I am sure that no people who come here from any other country have shown a greater ability to adapt themselves to different conditions they find and to take up and do well every kind of work that is necessary for the nation's progress.

Mr. Bryan declared that the Irish have played a most important role in every part of the nation's work. "It is not overpraise," he added, "to say that our nation has reason to be grateful for what the Irish have done in this country."

### Greeted by Democrats.

Mr. Bryan's appearance in the lobby of the House to-day was the signal for Democratic members to hurry from the floor to meet him and greet him. He was met by a large number of Democrats, and he was escorted to the Senate by a large number of Democrats.

Just before Mr. Bryan left the Capitol, Secretary of the Navy Metcalf, passing through the lobby, stopped and greeted him cordially.

Asked by the newspaper men if he wished to reply to the assertion made lately by a well-known magazine writer, that he had reduced the business of political campaigning to a practical money-making profession, Mr. Bryan said: "There is really very little in the article that could be called overpraise. It is true that I have combined paid lecturing with political politics, and that I have made money by lecturing and otherwise speaking in public. But I have not made nearly as much as has been asserted. Politics is about the only occupation that permits lecturing here and there in connection with active politics, and I have assumed of late by a number of public men as a means of earning the money necessary to self-maintenance. I have no complaint to make of the statement that I devote part of my time to speaking in public for pay."

### WEATHER

Fair and colder.

## FOR BRYAN AND KERN

Democrats of Indiana Indorse Them for President and Vice-President.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 26.—The Indiana Democratic State Convention closed to-night after naming a State ticket, adopting a platform demanding an immediate revision of the tariff, and instructed the thirty delegates to vote for William J. Bryan for President, John W. Kern, of Indiana, was indorsed for the vice-presidential nomination. The delegates were hotly contested. There were six candidates for Governor, and the nomination was made on the fifth ballot. There were four ballots for Lieutenant-Governor. Thomas H. Marshall was nominated for Governor and Frank J. Hall for Lieutenant-Governor, together with a full State ticket. The plank in the platform referring to Mr. Bryan and Mr. Kern are as follows:

"Democracy enters on the presidential campaign with a leader already chosen, called to command when but a young man, combatted in two successive campaigns by the unreasoning assaults of his adversaries and a debauched suffrage corrupted by contributions made by predatory wealth, this great leader, by force of his splendid intellect, his noble manhood, his matchless eloquence, his purity of life, has not only become easily the greatest private citizen of the republic, but an absolute moral force in the world. In honoring him the Democracy of Indiana honors itself. The Democracy of the United States with one accord delivers its banner to Nebraska's gifted son, off. William Jennings Bryan."

The condition of our country and the remedies to be applied require that there should be placed at the head of our government a man whose sympathies are with the masses and the promptings of whose heart beat responsive to the genius of our people, whose honor, integrity or capacity cannot be questioned. The man of the hour is America's foremost citizen, William Jennings Bryan, and we hereby indorse him for the presidency of the United States, and instruct our delegates to the national convention to cast the vote of Indiana for his nomination. The Democracy of Indiana having a justifiable faith in the high character, the proved ability, the distinguished party service and the aggressive nature of the man whose fellow-citizen, John W. Kern, do hereby commend him to the Democracy of the nation as a most fit and desirable nominee for the vice-presidency."

## "REVISION" OF TARIFF

Illinois Republicans Indorse Uncle Joe Cannon For President.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., March 26.—Republicans of Illinois, in State convention to-day, indorsed Joseph G. Cannon as candidate for the presidential nomination, and declared in favor of a revision of the tariff, and elected the following delegates-at-large to the national convention: United States Senator Charles H. McNamara, of Chicago, and Mayor Fred A. Busse, of Chicago. The convention also indorsed the administration of Governor Cullen, and that of all other State officers.

For the last two days it had been confidently asserted by various delegates that the revision of the tariff, instead of revision, it being the idea that "revision" is generally accepted as meaning reduction, and "reduction" as meaning increase, of some schedules as well as the lowering of others. But when Congressman Henry S. Boutwell arrived from Washington, where he had consulted with Speaker Cannon and other Republican leaders, the plank was made a road revision, as adopted to-day. There was no whisper of opposition to Speaker Cannon. All motions were passed unanimously and without argument.

## NO FAVORITE SON

Rhode Island Republicans Fail to Indorse Any Candidate.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 26.—The Republican State Convention, which was held here to-day to select delegates to the National Convention at Chicago, refrained from instructing the men chosen and from expressing preference for any candidate for the presidential nomination. The resolutions on the subject were introduced. The delegates at large to the National Convention were Charles J. Cullen, of Cumberland; Alexander C. Crumb, of Westerly; Ezra Dixon, of Bristol; John Fletcher, of Providence.

## IOWA FOR BRYAN

Democrats Not Only Indorse Him, But Indorse Omaha Platform.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, March 26.—W. J. Bryan's friends to-day conducted the Iowa Democratic State Convention. The platform adopted was a recast of the Nebraska platform, including the indorsement of Bryan for presidential candidate. Every mention of Bryan's name was greeted with a storm of cheers. The resolutions committee heard a request from Mr. Bryan that the ideas of the Omaha platform be indorsed by the Democrats of Iowa. There was some sentiment in favor of adopting the Nebraska platform in toto, but finally it was rewritten as to words.

## INTERCEDES FOR THURMAN

Governor of Kentucky Asks Governor Swanson to Requite Murderer.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 26.—Governor Wilson has interposed in behalf of Leo Thurmman, the young Kentucky man who is charged with the murder of Walter Dolson. To-night he wired Governor Swanson asking for a short respite for the criminal. He did this at the instance of a brother of Thurmman, who came to-night to intercede for this concession.

### Requite Granted.

In response to telegram received from Governor Andrew B. Wilson of Kentucky, so that Leo Thurmman's brother might complete his testimony, Governor Swanson last night granted Thurmman a respite until Friday, April 10th.

Sergeant John Lawler, of Norfolk, was notified by telegram and long distance telephone.

### Spends Day With Adviser.

NORFOLK, VA., March 26.—Leo C. Thurmman, who is to be hanged to-morrow, spent to-day in company with his spiritual adviser, Father Walters, a mission priest, in prayer and quietude. He gave orders that all visitors be denied admission. He declares his readiness to die, having made his final confession. He will be executed early in the morning.

### MRS. ROOSEVELT AND PARTY LEAVE FOR NEW ORLEANS

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by Miss Ethel Kermit and Archie, Miss Hagner and Miss Cornelia London, left on the 10:15 train over the Southern Railway to-night for Vicksburg, where they will take the Mayflower to New Orleans, whence they will return to Washington by rail in about ten days.

## STAND READY TO GIVE THEIR VOTES

## Minority Will Support Those Measures Regarded as Im- mediately Important.

## WILLIAMS TELLS WHAT THE COURSE WILL BE

## Issues Statement Explaining Which of the Bills Urged by the President in Special Mes- sage the Democrats Will Vote For and Which Oppose.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, suppl. as leader of the minority in the House to-night issued to the press a written statement defining precisely the attitude of the Democratic party in the House toward legislation urged by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress at the present session.

The statement describes what Republican legislation the Democrats will support, what they will oppose, and what concessions they demand of the part of the majority as the price of refraining from an organized filibuster throughout the remainder of the session.

Mr. Williams opens his statement by saying:

"Some things in the President's recent message are so immediately important to the interests of the entire country as to pass the bounds of partisanship and to make it excusable, if not necessary, for me to say something concerning them with the view of assuring the President himself and reasonably inclined Republican members of the House and the country of the support and indorsement or the opposition of the Democratic minority. In so far as the things urged by the President are good things, I would like the country to know that all he has to do is to deliver twenty or twenty-five Republican votes in favor of them. These conjoined with the solid Democratic votes will put them through."

### Those to Be Supported.

Mr. Williams notes the following measures as one which will "command virtually the solid Democratic vote within constitutional limits":

"The compulsory education of campaign contributions."

"Prohibition of child labor in the District of Columbia and the Territories."

"An employers' liability law drawn to conform to the recent decision of the Supreme Court."

"Federal liability to government employees."

"A law to prohibit the issuance of injunctions without notice to the party enjoined."

"Removal of the tariff on wood pulp and other materials."

"Imposition of a Federal charge for every waterpower right granted on a navigable stream."

### Those Not to Be Supported.

Those principles and measures urged by the President, with which Mr. Williams, as minority leader, takes issue, are enumerated as follows:

"The making of a boycott."

"The right of the Attorney-General to nominate receivers when a common carrier is thrown into the hands of a receiver."

"The modification of the Sherman anti-trust law so as to permit to the States the making of agreements of trade and the making of trade agreements between combinations of capital."

"The appointment of a committee to prepare data for a revision of the tariff."

Mr. Williams frankly states that he does not know whether a majority of the minority favors the creation of a permanent waterways commission.

Referring to the President's declaration that child labor ought to be prohibited throughout the nation, and his recommendation that at least a mode of child labor should be passed for the District of Columbia, Mr. Williams says: "Child labor ought to be prohibited throughout the nation, but the States are sole authorities, having constitutional power to prohibit it. If these States would protect the children and through them the generations to come would waste less of their time in the useless agitation for invalid and unconstitutional Federal legislation, and would devote more of their time in the several States, it would be better for all."

But the President is right in saying that we can act for the District of Columbia and for the Territories as well, and that we ought to do it."

### No Reason for Delay.

Commending the President for this recommendation for the immediate enactment of an employers' liability law, Mr. Williams says:

"There is no excuse for the delay on the part of the Republican members of the House Committee on Judiciary to report an employers' liability law. Their delay at least arouses, if it does not justify, suspicion, that they are having a lot of useless hearings simply for the purposes of using that bill as a buffer to prevent the serious consideration of other bills before the committee; for example, the Clayton bill to put an end to temporary restraining orders of courts invalidating State laws, and the various bills there pending to recognize the police powers of the States in dealing with alcoholic stimulants when introduced into prohibition territory. I have given notice in the House that no legislation shall be enacted by unanimous consent until an employers' liability bill is at least reported for the consideration of the House."

### Injunctions and Boycott.

Respecting pending bills to prevent the issuing of injunctions without prior opportunity of the enjoined party to be heard, the minority leader says:

"Of course, I take it that nobody will understand the President or me to mean that there should be any limit upon temporary restraining orders when intended to prevent the immediate destruction of property, life or limb. When I say property I do not

(Continued on Eight Page.)